

Appendix 4 Summary of secondary outcomes reported in the studies included

Outcomes (num of studies)	Methods	Description	Num of studies	Summary of results	References
Adherence/ compliance (n=19)	Self-reported	Patient’s own perception, Morisky scale, Medication Adherence Report Scale (MARS) and Brief Medication Questionnaire (BMQ)	11	I>C (n=6) I=C (n=5)	Taylor 2003, Sturgess 2003, Mehuys 2008, Holland 2007, Saini 2008, Armour 2007, Krass 2005, Chabot 2003, Team 2007, Cordina 2001, Begley 1997
	Refill/purchase of drugs	Medication acquisition measured, days of supply were compared with dates of refill, *Defined Daily Dose (DDD) was used to measure supply and refill	7	I>C (n=4) I=C (n=3)	Planas 2009, Sturgess 2003, Hirsch 2009, Villeneuve 2010, Mehuys 2008, Krass 2005, *Herborg 2001b
	Medication possession/ pill count	Counted the number of medication units remaining in the patient’s possession during the visit e.g. Medication Possession Ratio (MPR), pill count	4	I>C (n=3) NM (n=1)	Hirsch 2009, Finley 2002, Begley 1997, Park 1996
	Medication Events Monitoring System (MEMS)	The system showed the proportion of days that the patient had taken/missed the daily dose	2	I>C (n=2)	Bouvy 2003, Vrijens 2006
Economics (n=9)	Total medication cost	Total daily medication cost for prescription: \$related to specific medications, \$related to specific disease, #included cost for over-the-counter medication, ^costs were adjusted for age and gender	7	I>C (n=2) I=C (n=4) NM (n=1)	Munroe 1997, ¢Hirsch 2009, Christensen 2007, \$Scott 2007, #Sellers 2003, ^Chrischilles 2004, Carter 1997
	Total medical cost	Total claims for: physician visits, lab visits, procedures, outpatient and in-patient admission, emergency room visits, prescription medication and others. ✱Adjusted for age, presence of comorbid condition and disease severity	5	I>C (n=1) C>I (n=2) I=C (n=1) NM (n=1)	✱Munroe 1997, Hirsch 2009, Anonymous 2000, Fischer 2002, Carter 1997
	Cost for healthcare resource use	Included total costs for health visits only, such as visits to GP, nurse, outpatient and inpatient. ¤ Include costs of pharmacist intervention and drug related hospital stay	3	C>I (n=1) I=C (n=2)	Scott 2007, ¤Sellers 2003, Carter 1997
Quality of life (QoL) (n=16)	Generic instrument to measure QoL	Included: EQ-5D, SF-36, Visual Analogue Scale (VAS), Nottingham Health Profile (NHP), Health Status Questionnaire 2.0 (HSQ), Dartmouth Primary Care Cooperative Information Project/World Organization of National Colleges, Academies, and Academic Associations of General Practice/Family Physicians (COOP-WONCA)	14	I>C• (n=6) C>I• (n=2) I=C (n=5) NM(n=1)	Holland 2007, Sturgess 2003, Sellers 2003, Bouvy 2003, Lenaghan 2007, Herborg 2001, Hohmann 2009, Taylor 2003, Team 2007, Cordina 2001, Park 1996, Schulz 2001, Paulos 2005, Carter 1997
	Disease-specific QoL	Include: Minnesota living with heart failure questionnaire (MHFQ), Asthma Related Quality of Life (AQLQ), Living With Asthma Quality of Live Questionnaire (LWAQ), Hypertension/Lipid Form 5.1 (HTN)	9	I>C (n=3) I=C (n=5) NM (n=1)	Holland 2007, Saini 2008, Herborg 2001, Armour 2007, Cordina 2001, Park 1996, Mehuys 2008, Schulz 2001, Bouvy 2003

I>C = intervention is significantly better than control, I=C = no significant difference between intervention and control, NM = significant value for comparison between groups was not mentioned clearly/conducted or information was not available, C>I = control is significantly better than intervention, •significant in certain domains/outcomes